## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. - John Bates, Proprietor and Manager; W. S. Inwist Treasurer; C. T. Shith, Stage Manager. The Dramatic Season will commence Monday May 1s, with the double dramatic company, in-cluding the regular Louisville troups, and the dis-

MR. JAS. R. MURDOCH, Who has been engaged for a limited period, to repre-ent a routine of his greatest characters. Last night but three of the inimitable

BAVELS, And their numerous and talented company. TMIS EVENING, May 9, last night but one of the titrely new spectacular fairy panfomime, entitled BLANCO; On, THE MAGIC WAND.

Sianco, Gabriel Bavel; Don Albino, M. Mathieu; Espadossa, C. Lehman; Stella, Miss Frances. First time of the comic pantomime entitled

LA FETE CHAMPETEE. THE VENETIAN CARNIVAL.

Order of Performance-1. La Fete Champetre; 2 enetian Carnivai; 3. Blanco. WOOD'S THEATER CORNER SIXTH

nicis of Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquette, conts; Gallery, 25 cents. same of Time.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; contain at 7/2. Last few nights of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,

The American Prime Donna, and her father, MR. PETER BIOHINGS THIS EVENING, May 9, will be presented the concepted drams entitled THE BLIND MAN'S DAUGHTER. roline, Miss Caroline Richings; Major Wilson Mr. Richings; Mr. Fitzfaddle, Mr. Read; Mrs Deimore, Miss Everitt.

After which the operatic burietta called THE SPIRIT OF THE RHINE. Irms, with songs, Miss Caroline Richings; Igna-tius Schuffelcrantz, Mr. Elbier; Arthur Huntley, Mr. Read; Schlyssel, Mr. Adams; Madamo Pyffel, Mrs. Gilbert.

LOVE IN 1776. Rese Elsworth, Miss Richings; Captain Armstrong Mr. Hall; Kate Elsworth, Miss Everitt. Thursday and Friday evenings, positively last two ights of the RICHINGS. n preparation, the successful play, performed at allack's Theater, New York, called "The Ro-tuce of a Peer Young Man."

PALACE GARDEN.-THIS BEAUTI.

RETURN OF THE CAMPBELLS SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

Six Nights Only. Commencing Monday, May 14.

RUMSEY & NEWCOMB'S Original CAMPBELL MINSTRELS!

AND THE ONLY "CAMPBELLS" NOW As a clistenes, all others assumes the name ore a "frand" and not worthly of confidence. The campbell, a cre now on their return from the grantsation that only find the stand of Cable, being the first and only findered in the lead of Cable, being the first and only findered or grantsation has ever the first of the second to take the trip, the general inproduct was about to take the trip, the general inproduct was about to take the trip, the general inproduct was about to take the trip, the general inproduct was about to take the trip, the general inproduct was about to take the trip, the general inproduct of the result in the second of the general inproduction that most of the Spahish inaguage, and the claims of the Trouge being sufficient for the security in the same of the Trouge being sufficient to draw together and enter in Havana, although the Italian Opera and Elvirain Sorand Circus were, in their modet. Their performances met with such marks of approbation that they were solicited to visit the neighboring cities. After performing in linvana, Matanasa, Lardenasa, and other cities in the north of the Island, with unparalelled success, they now return to the sonase of their former full males. As a cates and the cities in the north of the Island, with unparalelled success, they now return to the sonase of their former full males. Ear Decore open at 7 of check—commerce at 8.

A NTONIO BRO'S' GREATWORLD CIRCUS

Will Exhibit on the City Lot, on Thursday,

Friday and

Saturday, MAY 10, 11 AND 12, 1860.

Performances on Thursday at 7 P. M. only, and on Friday and Saturday at 2 and 7 P. M. Also, at Covington, Wednesday, May 9, At 2 and 7 P. M.

A COMPLETE CIRCUS, And full corps of auxilaries is attached to this Com

Beautiful Stud of Ring Horses. Poneys, &c., &c.

ADMISSION-To Boxes, 56 cts.; to Pit, 25 cts.

SEATS FOR ALL:

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE - MONDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869, and every evening uring the week:

Return of the favorites—The Star Troupe of the

Profession. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S

MINSTRELS: From Niblo's Salson, Broadway, N. Y.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H.
GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
This unequaled troups, compressing fourteen of the
most brilliant stars of the profession, will appear as
above in their grand original and unapproachable
SOIREES DETHIOPIA.

BOINEES D'ETHIOPIA.

For further particulars, see small bills.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, 25 cents. Doors
open at 7 o'clock; to continence at 8 o'clock.

ET Persons wishing to sentice sains can do so by
paying the main price, so cents. Box office open
from 10 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

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LOUIS A. ZWISLER, Agent.

MUSICAL.

HEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! WEW MUSIC!

UST PUBLISHED "THE HELLSDOROUGH SCHOTTISCH," dedicated to the
pupils of the Hillshorough Femals College. By Carl
Augustus Class. Price 30 Conte.

30 JOHN CHURCH. Jr.,
ap29. 66 West Fourth-street.

STRINGS! STRINGS! Gattar and Violin Strings. The against of these Strings has been thereously tracted by experienced flustrational and Violinists, and propounced superior in every respect.

Mais No. 66 West Fourth-street.

COLD MEDAI, PIANOS—THE BEST IN
Na MERICA.—Stack & Grupe's (of
New York) powerful toned double
grand-action Concert Planos, prolumnoed by Lists, Thaiberg and other
great artists the best in existence.
We will sell inwer far cash than any other dealer in
the city. Planos and Molodeons tuned and repaired
thoroughly. Planos to let at from 56 to 515 per quarter. Masical instruments adling at half-prices. Do
not our or runt a Plane until you have called and examined the above.

thoroughly. Planos to let at from 50 to his per ter. Mascall instrumentias alliag at half-priose not one or rests Plane until you have called an amino the above.

BRITPING & BRO. Sole Agonts, felt at 10 No. 227 W. Fifth-street, near Plano.

## Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1860.

PRICE ONE CENT.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

VOL. III, NO. 73.

TRAINS DEPART.

LITTLE MIANI--|7 minutes faster than City time, |
5 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Accommodation
1 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, 6 P. M.
UINCHWAIT, HABLINDS AND DATTON--(7 minutes

Outo and Mississippi-[12 minutes slower than City time,] 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI—[12 minutes slower than City times, 6 A. M., 25:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI—[7 minutes faster than City times, 5:45 A. M. and 3:30 F. M.

COVERGTON AND LEXINGTON-[City time,] 6:50 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE. LITTLE MIANI-3:50 A. M., S A. M., 11:04 A. M.

ORIO AND MISSISSIPPI - 9:55 A. M., 12:28 P. M. CINCINNATI, HARILTON AND DATTON-7:45 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:35 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. Indianapolis and Cincinnati—7:45 A. M., 1 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI-10:06 A. M. and COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON-11 A. M. and 6:35 5:13 P. M.

The American Fast Woman. The New York Tribune thus speaks of our fast women :

Among the swarms of male and female adventurers who lead lives compact of subtlety and recklessness, and are drawn to great cities by the love of luxury and by the surer field there afforded for a campaign against society at large, the most subtle and dangerous of all would seem to be that arch adventuress—the moders fast warms. Here ous of all would seem to be that arch adventuress—the modern fast woman. Her prototype existed ages since, as long ago as when Sampson bartered every thing for Deillah; or, later, when "Thais, like another Helen, fired another Troy." You can trace her down to latter times, through all historical fact and fiction, finding her likeness in many a comedy of Moliere, in many a novel of Fielding, or print of William Hogarth. But it is in the exciting and fortune-making modern American life that she has more fully developed her operations, gaining, at pleasure, the entree to our changeful and not over-scrupulous upper circles, and having her own wicked say about half of our real life tragedy and farce.

own wicked say about half of our real life tragedy and farce.

It is only now and then that the career and terrible influence of the fast woman are impressively set before the public. An act of violence is committed, a bank forger ruins his family and himself, a broker comes to grief, and to the story of his wicked excesses, there is the invariable fast woman accommission. there is the invariable fast woman accom-paniment. She does not share the criminal's trial and conviction, however, and the world's interest in her soon passes by. But she is everywhere and busily present in American cities, and in New York most of all. Look, for a moment, at her method and appearance.

all. Look, for a moment, at her method and appearance.

The fast woman is by no means a common harlot. In nine cases out of ten she has never walked the streets, nor boarded in a house of bad repute. Only once in a while one of the vulgar sisterhood rises, by superior shrewdness and accomplishments, to the ranks of the demi-monde. The fast woman affects the private boarding-house. But the hotel is the place to which she gains unquestioned access, where she lives most at her ease, and is enabled (in her own language) to bag the most game. And it is owing, first of all, to the wretched, conglomerate, American hotel system, that fast women of late abound in such numbers, and are so dangerous to society.

Monstrous Indian Superstition—A Chief Kills his Grandson and Burns his Body!
Some weeks since, two men were sent from Lower Fort Garry to the west side of the lake, on a fur expedition. In the vicinity of "Jack Heads" they fell in with Mr. John Monkman, who informed them that he had visited "Thick Foot's" camp, and there learned that "Thick Foot's" brother had killed his grandson, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, being apprehensive that said boy was becoming a "Windigno." We may inform our ungrandson, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, being apprehensive that said boy was becoming a "Windigoo." We may inform our unitiated readers that according to an Indian tradition, that if this youth had once tasted human flesh he would have become as impenetrable to lead or steel as ever Archilles was, after emerging from the river Styx. It was to obviate so dire a calamity, that the Indian patriarch, with all due solemnity and ceremony, perpetrated the tragical deed, by burying his ax in the skull of his grandson! Not satisfied with crushing his head to atoms, his superstitious furor impelled him to cut up the remains and burn them to cinders, in order thoroughly to extinguish any latent vital spark which might, by any possibility, germinate into a "Windigoo." Tradition also taught, that when any body had fairly commenced eating human flesh, his heart became a solid mass of ice, and hence we are told, as a matter of great moment, that the young heart burned like every other heart, presenting no symptoms of glacification?

An Experiment Touching Sap in Trees.
M. Jules Janin, Professor of Physics in the Polytechnic School, has, by a very simple experiment, shown how the sap may be carried up trees to great hights by capillary attraction and the action of endosmosis. Taking a mass of plaster, he hollowed out in the center of it a cavity which he filled partially with water and mercury. To the orifice of the cavity he fixed a tube of small diameter, and immersed the mass in a vessel of water. Under the influence of the action of endosmosis and capillarity, the external water penetrated into the cavity, and compressed the air within to such an extent as to raise the pressure to three or four atmospheres, as shown by the rising of the water and the mercury in the tube. The sap is thus enabled fo dissolve many substances not soluble by water under ordinary pressure. by water under ordinary pressure,

Manness or Masses or Men.—Bishop But-ler once said: "I was considering whether, as individuals go mad, whole nations may not also go mad;" and adds: "It will be seen not also go mad;" and adds: "It will be seen that men may act as masse as much in contradiction to common sense, to common interest and experience, as if they were mistaking crowns of straw for crowns of jewels, and that millions of men may be as easily duped, cheated and plundered, as the simplest dreamer of waking dreams, who takes counters for guineas, and canvass for cloth of gold."

A LANDLORD DIES AT HIS OWN TABLE. Stephen M. Marble, senior landlord of the Alms House in Portland, Me., died very suddenly on Thursday. He was seated at the dinner table, when, in the act of passing some dessert to a friend near, his head inclined toward his wife at his side, and falling was her stephen. apon her shoulder he expired without a strug-

A Serio-Comic Marriage.—A marriage, consummated a few days since, in Providence, Rhode Island, has developed something partaking of comedy and tragedy, during the progress of the honeymoon. On the day the marriage appeared in the papers, the City Marshal issued a warrant against the husband for an assault upon the wife, and she applied to the Overseer of the Poor for assistance.

Singular Accident.—Two men who were attending a winnowing machine of Lord Carberry's, at Castlefrake, Ireland, was killed by its sudden bursting. Several others were injured.

Agricultural Richness of Florida. A Florida correspondent of the Charlesto Courier maintains that it is practicable to cultivate in that State, all the tropical fruits

a northern climate. He says: All who may be skeptical on this subject can be readily convinced by a visit to the Southern portion of the Peninsula, where they can see the cocca tree, the banana, the plantain, the pine-apple, the orange, the lemon, the lime, the arrow-root, the guava. &c., growing as luxuriantly as they do in any of the West India Islands. There is certainly no portion of the United States—North, South, East or West—that can compare with East Florida in the variety and the value of its agricultural productions. It produces

is agricultural productions. It produces well all the roots and the grain crops of the Northern States, and all the great staples of the Southern States, in addition to the still more valuable productions which belong exclusively to tropical productions. It is owing to the latter productions that even the interior lands in that Peninsula can be rendered much more valuable than the best inferior lands in that Peninsula can be rendered much more valuable than the best lands in any portion of the United States. Oranges, lemons, pine-apples, cocoanuts, and various other tropical fruits will yield an average of at least \$1,000 per acre, per annum. Sisal hemp, it is said by those best informed, will pay \$2,000 to the acre. Indeed, it would be tedious to discuss the great variety of tropical fruits and staples, the cultivation of which would render the common pine lands of East Florida far more valuable than the best agricultural lands in any other portion of the United States.

New Portrait of Irving.

Powell's portrait of Washington Irving—the same recently exhibited in an unfinished state at the Irving Testimonial it the Academy of Music—says the New York Evening Port, has been completed by the artist, and is now on exhibition at Knædler's gallery, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street. Mr. Irving is represented as seated by an open window in his library at Sunnyside, his head resting on his right hand, while on the table before him is a half-written page. To the left of the picture are several shelves filled with books, prominent among which are two huge old tomes marked "Chronica de Espana," while the familiar names of Milton and Shakspeare are on other volumes near by. Through the open window are seen the waters of the Hudson, gilded with the rays of the setting sun, which shoots its gorgeous light through rich summer clouds before descending behind the Palisades. Mr. Irving is seated in an easy position, and appears to be momentarily resting from his literary labors. His countenance betokens quiet thought.

In the adjoining room Mr. Kneedler ex-New Portrait of Irving.

be momentarily resting from his literary labors. His countenance betokens quiet thought.

In the adjoining room Mr. Knowdler exhibits some exquisite water-color paintings by various artists. The subjects are varied, including fancy figure sketches, views of old castles and ruins, bits of English and Welsb seement, and little composition landscener. scenery, and little composition landscapes. In the show-window of the establishment scharming little oil-painting, by Jerome Thompson, attracts considerable attention. It represents an old New England farm-house, half-covered with moss, with moun-tains in the distance, and a few figures in the foreground to enliven the scene.

Extraordinary Railroad Accident. The way passenger and freight train, on the Hudson River Railroad, that left New the Hudson River Railroad, that left New York a day or two since, met with an accident in the afternoon, as it neared the bridge which crosses the Red Mill Cresk, back of Greenbush. The accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch. The train was composed of one passenger and three freight cars, also a platform car. When the train left the track, the engineer and fireman each supposed there was no possible hope to prevent the whole train from going down an embankment some twenty-five feet high. Each jumped from his position. The train kept on, custing through the sleepers and plowing up the earth. After running thus about one hundred feet, the platform and two of the freight cars became detached from the tender, toppled over and went down the emtender, toppled over and went down the em-bankment. Two of them were smashed to atoms, while the other was not badly dam-aged. The third freight car fell over, but did not go down the embankment, and the paser car kept the track. The locomotive senger car kept the track. The locomotive kept on its way till it reached the edge of the abutment of the bridge. At this point it was stopped, by the wheels digging so deeply into the earth that the cowcatcher came in contact with the stone work. Here the locomotive rested. Fortunately no person was injured by the accident. injured by the socident.

THE TIMBER THADE IN CANADA.-Remarking upon the prospects of the timber trade for the current year, and the probable effect for the current year, and the probable effect of the substitution of iron for wood in ship building, the Toronto Leader ways. "In one week this Spring, twenty vessels left Liverpool for Canada—an unusually large number—and thirteen more were preparing to start. The circumstance is treated as an indication that there will be no serious falling off in the Canadian timber trade. There is no doubt, however, that the tendency to substitute iron for wooden ships, is telling injuriously upon our ship-building interest. As Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister, shows, there was a falling off in the value of the ships exported last year, to the amount of \$332,074."

A PHILOSOPHER AT WORK AGAIN.—M. Cousin has torn himself away from the boudoirs of Madame de Longueville and the fair enchantresses of the Fronde, and resumed the graver functions, which won him a high flame in philosophy, by the completion of his first-collected edition of the Writings of Abelard. The works of this founder of the scholastic philosophy (not forgetting his letters) are thus first rendered accessible to the student, and M. Cousin has drawn attention in his preface to the fact that Descartes, (for whom he rendered the same service formerly,) who was the destroyer of the system, sprang from the same province and neighborhood—Brittany—that produced its originator. A PHILOSOPHER AT WORK AGAIN. - M

Paral Rencontes in Georgia.—A serious difficulty occurred at Van Wert, Ga., recently, between Mr. B. F. Morgan and Mr. Evans, a merchant of that place. Mr. Evans was stabbed two or three times with a sword cane, and Mr. Morgan was shot at several times, one ball taking effect in his breast. It is believed that both are daagerously, if not fatally wounded. The difficulty is said to have originated on account of Mr. Evans having used insulting language to a daughter of Mr. Morgan.

Poverty and Destitution in Ireland, The Tyrauley Herald gives an account of the state of things in and around Ballina:

To all the work-houses round about this neighborhood, the influx of paupers has been greater than has been experienced since the famine; and notwithstanding the streets of Ballina, which seem to be the focus for the poverty of the barony, were never so full of wretched-looking and starved poor as at present.

An Old Negro Mundrand—A venerable negro, known as "Old Cuff," having been forced into a quarrel a day or two since with one Mose Brown and his brother, also colored, one stose Brown and his brother, also colored, in Patterson (N. J.,) was on the point of overpowering both, when Mose struck the old fellow on the head and killed him. Neither of
the brothers had at last accounts been arrested.

A Hindoo's Idea of an American Winter. Mr. J. C. Gangooly, the converted Brah-min, now studying theology in Massachusetts, gives, in the Transcript, the interesting and staples by the side of those belonging to account of his experience of snow and cold weather !

weather:

Wherever I go the first thing I am asked is my impression of the winter. "How do you bear our New England winter, sir!" "Does not the weather effect your health?" &c., are the inquiries of my friends. In answer, I would say, I bear the cold as well as anybody, and like the American winter, it is so full of new and amusing scenes to me. Before coming to the western country I had read about the western winter—of water frozen so hard that heavy teams easily passover it—of the ground covered with snow several feet deep.

over it—of the ground covered with snow several feet deep.

The accounts I believed in part, and the rest sounded to me like a grandmother's story. Of course I saw ice in Calcutta imported from Boston, but was puzzled to know how water could be so hard by freezing. This was a very natural perplexity, because I had no idea of the thing at all. When I told the ladies here that the Hindoos boil simple milk so hard that they make dolls, flowers, &c., out of it to adorn their tables, they hardly believed it, until I did the experiment before their eyes. They, by their own hands, made flowers of different shape and size, which, by half an hour, became as hard as a rock.

rock.

As it was a year before last May that I came to this country, I inquired of my friends how soon the snow would fall and water freeze. I used to look through the windows early in mornings to see if there was any snow on the ground. In September I noticed something white spreading over the ground. I rushed out in cestary, and told my friends about it. Can you imagine my disappointment when they said it was mere frost In Boston I saw the first snow. Astonished, I stood to watch the fleeks falling frost! In Boston I saw the first snow. Astonished, I stood to watch the flecks falling from the sky. "Father," said I, "thus Thy blessings fall upon us, abundantly and impartially; upon the good and the evil alike." I wished very much that my Bengalee friends could see such a sight; and finding it was impossible, thought of some way to send them a little relic of the white mud. I made a solid heavy snowball, which seemed so durable in the open air that I hoped to send it to India by the first opportunity; took it to Mr. M.'s and carefully put it on the mantel-piece. Need I tell you the result? it is well known to you all. In my letter to Bengal I described the leading feature of the American winters, out could not write anything about freezing. out could not write anything about freezing noping to do it by and by, after I had some

hoping to do it by and by, after I had some experience of it.

My health is, on the whole, better in this country. My friends tell me to eat meat, even if it was a very little, and drink some warm drink, but I can not do so. I never ate any meat, or used any drink but that which comes out of the bosom of our mother earth. Now and then I wish to be in India.

earth. Now and then I wish to be in India to see the laud smile, the flowers bloom, and the birds sing in these months.

On the late Christmas your churches were decorated with leaves only—there were hardly any flowers there. In Calcutta you could cover the church yard with a few dollars' worth of flowers, you could entertain a party of twenty ladies and gentlemen, for instance, with fourteen kinds of fruit, at the expense of two dollars. Contrasts like these create a bit of home-sick in me, but I cover it up with the garments of duty, and go on my way rejoicing, singing and giving glory to the Most High.

A Fintering Picture of Boston. Boston, according to the rather biased opin-on of the Post, is to-day the second com-nercial city in the United States. Her immercial city in the United States. Her imports in 1859 were \$41,174,070; her exports \$16,172,120, and her tunnage was 455,622 tuns. Boston has nearly one-half of the registered tunnage of New York, and these two cities combined own more than one-half of the entire shipping in this country that is engaged in foreign trade—i. e., 1,248,000 tuns, out of 2,400,000 tuns of registered shipping. Boston owns more than double the tuns of any port save New York, The last was an unfavorable year for her commerce, the amount of it able year for her commerce, the amount of it being less than during some preceding years. This was owing, of course, to the financial disasters of 1857, the effects of which still continue. The future increase of our commerce can not be doubted. The present year is to connect us with the Southern States by new and important lines of steamships. And the present and prospective fa-cilities for reaching the West and Northwest will further stimulate our commerce. As a city, the nearest to Europe of any of the great cities of the land, with a fine harbor, and being, perhaps, the most desirable residence for a merchant of any city in the land, she promises to maintain her present rank, and

JOHN MORNISSEY IN NEW YORK—THE FANCY EXCITED.—On Friday evening, John Morrissey, the noted puglist, arrived in New York from Boston, and no sooner was it known than the "fancy" became terribly excited. Rumors of a fight between Morrissey and the friends of Heenan became current, and it was not long before there were numerous inquiries of the damage done, at nearly every barroom in the city. There was no fight, however, and the returned muscleman visited the sporting-houses without meeting any enemies desirous of awarding him the punishment they had so often and so loudly vowed was his just and certain due. At Keefe's saloon, near the Metropolitan Hotel, he was recognized by a large number of acquaintances, some of whom were quite cool in their manner, but nothing was said of the part he played in the late fistic combat on the shores of Old England. It was very clear that Morrissey has lost many friends among the sporting fraternity, but he does not seem to mind it in the least. It was said, during the evening, that he would challenge Heenan to fight him, for from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and that he intended to make a defense of his conduct through the columns of a morning paper. through the columns of a morning paper. The police are apprehensive of a row should he make his appearance in any prominent sporting house, and will, in consequence, take every precaution to prevent trouble.

greatly to increase her commercial powers.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN MASSACRU-SETTS.—A letter from Haverhill, Mass., says: One of the most striking movements of the times in this vicinity is that existing in the temperance cause. For more than eight years no effort worthy the name of one, has been made here. A moral power has recently years no effort worthy the name of one, has been made here. A moral power has recently been brought to bear for the revival of the cause, and with the most gratifying success. The effort was first commenced late in the winter, by Mr. Adams, and the result thus far has been the establishment of three large and powerful organizations, embracing male, female, and juvenile membership, which is bringing back much of the spirit and enthusiasm of the old Washingtonian movement.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HEBNAN .- American worshippers of the puglistic art, and of its exemplar, John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, are determined not to be behind those who bow down at the shrine of Sayers. The proposal lately made to present the American champion with a testimonial has met with enthusiastic approval. Already \$600 or \$700 have been satiscibed, and it is determined

Carberry's, at Castlefrake, Ireland, was killed by its sudden bursting. Several others were injured.

Paccases of Education in Hayer.—President Geffrard has just established two new lyceums in Hayer, and the Haytian minister in Paris is silvertising for professors to take that of a youth of great personal beauty, who will be met entire by his bondsman, so that the State will lose nothing.

The Double Education of Man.

Henry Ward Beecher said in a late sermon Henry Ward Beecher said in a late sermon:
There is a double education going on under
many circumstances. You will find that
many worldly and had men worship a great
deal; and for this reason: that it is possible
for a man to worship and be a villian. A
man may educate his conscience and not be a
good man. There is no trouble in a man's
being very devout, and yetbeing ascoundrel.
A bandit will not hesitate to stiletto you and
rob you, who would not pass by a pool with A bandit will not hesitate to stiletto you and rob you, who would not pass by a pool with an image of the Virgin Mary beside it, without stopping to cross himself. It is quite possible for pride and selfishness and worldly feelings to be developed along with conscience. But where conscience is so educated that it teaches a man what is right everywhere and under all circumstances, where conscience is so educated that it comes to have a fine edge where conscience here to have a fine edge, where conscience be-comes operative in every part of a man's life, then these lower faculties cannot bear sway in his mind.

in his mind.

Now a man that attempts to live by one schedule of duty, on holy days, and by another on secular days, is attempting to another on secular days, is attempting to serve two masters that are jealous of each other and conflicting. I suppose this is the reason of the leanness of many Christians. They so demoralize themselves by the influence of worldly things, that when they go to church their moral nature, drugged and trampled upon as it has been, can scarcely lift itself up, and when it does lift itself up, it lifts itself up to warn and protest. And there can be no growth of grace in a soul that is attempting to carry an outward and an inward life that are in antagonism. We stock our lives, by attempting to serve God and Manmon, with just those very enemies which Christ was sent to overcome and set us free from.

which Christ was sent to overcome and set us free from.

Men lose that simplicity and luminous peace which belong to Christian life, by attempting to carry forward their plans and outposes under double and conflicting motives. Where, for instance, the deep and master springs of a man's courses are selfish, and the ostensible motives that impel him are benevolent, he is dividing himself, and developing the elements of a moral conflict. are benevolent, he is dividing himself, and developing the elements of a moral conflict. All over the surface of his selfish courses may be bubbles of moral feelings, but they are like bubbles that reflect for a moment the colors of heaven, and then break. The current of his real being flows on deep, strong, and unwrinkled even by these momentary glimpses of right. Thus a purpose may arise and grow strong in wrong feelings, but to let it go under its own colors would be impolitic in business, and inconsistent with one's character and standing in society. And so the heart beats one thing, and the tongue one's character and standing in society. And so the heart beats one thing, and the tongue aro'her. I fear there are few men that would dare sail under true colors. There are few that carry their real purposes at their masthead. There are few that could say of the things that they really mean, "I mean these things for such and such reasons." There are few men that can avoid dressing up bad notives in the carments of better ones. notives in the garments of better ones.

Wendell Phillips thus writes in the last number of the New York Independent:

number of the New York Independent:

Who then is William Lloyd Garrison? The most hated man in all America, upon whom the malignant eyes of twenty millions of people have been fastened for thirty years. But, though living under such a scrutiny, and while press and pulpit have vented without stint the grossest misrepresentation of his purposes and creed, no lip has yet been found reckless enough to breathe a doubt of the spotless purity of his private life; or to suspect that he acts or refrains from acting, speaks or keeps silence, from fear of man, love of gain, or desire of applause. Utter uprightness, houest intention, transparent sincerity, fearlessness in speaking his own thoughts, and entire willingness that every other man's should be heard; a life of caseless and unselfish toil for others—these have never been ish toil for others—these have never been denied bim. And all this, so much to say of any man, seems so trifling and negative a merit, side by side with his eminent services and brave life, that hardly any one takes note

of it.

The most familiar book to his lips is the Bible, and the first suspicion of infidelity be excites comes from his asserting that the "Book of books," as he calls it, does not be a book of books, while the whole.

Church, through the lips of Andover and Princeton, asserts that it does. In all these pure and Christian labors he seeks no aid against slavery and intemperance ut that of entightened reason and a Christian onscience; appeals only to the highest mo-ives, attacks slavery as asin, hateful to God. tives; attacks alavery as asin, hateful to God, and as such calls on men to quit it; holds the standard of moral purity and rigid right so high that a grave Senator derides him as "too — virtuous," amid the plaudits of his fellow church-members; resigns his vote and his chance of civil place and office from a scrupulous delicacy of conscience which the careless ethics of the pulpit deem Quixotic. Holding up the most unpopular and momentuous cause that our age has stirred, instead of aid from organizations that cait themselves Christian, their opposition, rebuke, slander and violence have dogged his steps. The most Christ-like man of the age, tested by his spirit and labors, engaged in steps. The most Christ-like man of the age, tested by his spirit and labors, engaged in those tasks which alone save our faith, here and now, from the well-deserved scorn of the anbeliever, will be truly known only when history digs out his character from beneath the lies with which professed Christians have cumbered and blocked his path.

Timely Interruption of a Wedding Ceremony—A Man with Five Wives.

A man calling himself G. W. Board, but whose real name is supposed to be Thomas Board, his aliases being G. W. Boardman, J. H. Board, and G. W. Brown, was arrested a few days ago at Owensboro! He had captivated a lady of that city, and was about to lead her to the hymeneal altar, the invited guests having assembled to witness the nuplials when it leaked out that the greatleman lead her to the hymeneal altar, the invited guests having assembled to witness the nuptials, when it leaked out that the gentleman had gone through that ceremony oftener than the law allowed, in Texas and other parts of the Union. He is a native of Jenkins County, Va., where he has an interesting family still living. He visited Richmond, Texas, in the fall of 1858, and married a lady by the name of Mason. He had previously married a widow in South Carolina, but becoming tired of his prey he left and made for Hannibal, Mo., where he married again. His stay in that section of country was of short Hannibal, Mo., where he married again. His stay in that section of country was of short duration, and the next we heard of him wain Louisiana, where he again married a lady of the Southern clime; but not being easily satisfied he made his way up the Ohio River and tarried at Owensboro, where he succeeded in making a great many acquaintances, being largely in funds, and would have succeeded in his designs had it not been for the timely interference of some gentlemen as stated above. He is a man of sngaging manners, very dressy, and of winning ways.

THE GREAT EASTERN ONCE MORE. The Great Eastean Once More.—Capt. Vinehall has been appointed commander of the Great Eastern. About two hundred men are working at her to get her ready for sea. It is expected she will be ready for her first Atlantic voyage about the first of June. It is not improbable that she will have to be beached, and the spot selected for this pupose is between the Southampton Dock and the Itchen floating bridge.

THE SPECTATORS OF THE PRIZE FIGHT. The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says that a list of those who attended the Sayers and Heenan fight would be curious. It would show how largely a relish for "gymnastics" enter into the natures of many quiet scholars, dignified politicians, hard wrought literateurs, and even grave magistrates and zealous divines.

Appearance and Distinctive Features of

Havana.

A correspondent of the Toledo Blade writes a letter to that paper from which we make the following extracts:

the following extracts:

I called for a volante, and drove to lodgings at LeGrand's, French Hotel, beyond the walls. If you desire to know what a volante is, imagine yourself seated in an old chaise top, reating on thills twenty feet in length, but forward of a big pair of wheels, and between the ends of the thills a sorry looking horse, his tail braided into a knot, mounted by a colisero, whose boots come up to his thighs, and whose laced jacket, and ragged widerinmed sombrero cover the remainder of him, and then conceive the rolling, tilting, easy motion, and you have some idea of a volante. The narrow streets are entirely full of them.

and then conceive the rolling, fitting, easy motion, and you have some ides of a volants. The narrow streets are entirely full of them. All classes ride in them. They are the peculiar institution in Havana.

The hotel would make you laugh. The rooms look out on a hollow square. They have no windows, and iron gratings for doors. Your bed is sacking, with a sheet stretched over it. A table and a chair, and possibly a wardrobe, are the only furniture. Everybody can look into your room, but then you can make reprisals by looking into all your neighbor's premises. These caves are twenty feet high, and seemed quite grotto-like when you have retreated to their extreme recess. At the same time, Monsieur Le Grand's cating-room and tables are really sumptuous. The servants eat in the entrance hall, not twenty feet from the street.

sumptuous. The servants eat in the entrance hall, not twenty feet from the street.

The streets of the city are very narrow, and the side-walks sufficient for one only. A street twenty feet wide is quite an avenue here. The awnings often stretch entirely across the streets. The stores rarely bear the names of the traders. This one is called the "Zephyr," the next the "Hope." Then follow the "Queen," the "Granada, the "Hope," the "Unique," &c. &c. The women shop it mostly in the evening, by driving up to the store doors. The attendants bring the goods out for inspection.

shop it mostly in the evening, by driving the goods out for inspection.

To strangers they ask double or treble the price they intend to take. It is a city of cheats. Everybody take all they can get. Give a waiter or a driver a piece of money, and you can get no change back. Two young Americans the other night, belonging to a ship bound to New Orleans, were left on shore, and a landlord in the morning charged them two dollars each for lodging, and kept the money. Forewarned, I informed myself what the legal charges were, I pay and walk off, sometimes amid a shower of Spanish oaths.

The dwellings have no glass windows. Projecting iron gratings only stand between the crowd in the street and the family in the parlor. The ladies often sit close up to the gratings, and the public can see every article in the rooms. Occasionally an acquaintance store and chats et the gratings.

gratings, and the public can see every arctic in the rooms. Occasionally an acquaintance stops and chats at the gratings. In the evening the chairs are set in two rows at right angles with the windows, and the family and visitors sit face to face, the different seres on opposite sides, chatting with each other, regardless of the passing crowds who almost brush them, and can look in upon them.

A SPLENDID PISTOL SHOT.—There recently resided in St. Louis a young man, Charles D. Paul, whose extraordinery feats at pistol shooting have lately attracted much attention. From a letter received from Atchison, K. T., we learn that on Monday last Mr. Paul astonished the natives of that place by winning a match to pierce an apple with a pistol ball three times out of five, at a distance of three hundred feet. At two o'clock in the afternoon, says the letter, the young man mounted the board and fired. The apple remained stationary, and the crowd which had assembled to witness the extraordinary feat walked up to it, conscious that the mark had been missed. They soon found, however, that they were mistaken. The ball had perforated the apple, passed directly through the center of it, and lodged in a tree behind it. The second shot struck the mark a little to one side, splitting it into many pieces, while the third scattered it in every direction. Thus the match was won in three instead of five shots, and our young friend had two bullets to spare after achieving his victory. A SPLENDID PISTOL SHOT .- There recently

SINGULARITY OF JAPANESS TROWSERS. The most singular portion of the apparel of the Japanese is the trongs which they wear at their audiences with the Tycoon. They seem to be cut upon a principle pre-cisely opposite to that which regulates our court dress. We consider that when we have court dress. We consider that when we have brought our nether garments down to the, knee we have not only satisfied decency, but reached the highest pitch of refinement and elegance. The great object of the Japanese is to create an entire misconception in the mind of the spectator as to the situation of that important joint; he wishes it to be supposed that he shuffles into the royal presence on his knees; but, finding that process attended with much practical inconvenience, he compromises the matter by having his trousers made about eighteen inches longer than his legs; by these means his feet are made to represent his knees, and he is enabled to walk upon them comfortably, with his sham legs dragging after him. his sham legs dragging after him.

A Type-Making Machine. A machine has A Type-Maxing Magnine. A machine has been invented by M. Combarieu and submitted to the English Government, for making type. At present, the characters are moulded one by one, and are finished up afterward, passing through two or three hands. M. Combarieu, by his machine, produces 10,000 of these characters at one stroke. Each letter is then separated by a mechanical saw, which divides them with mathematical prewhich divides them with mathematical pre-cision and regularity. The consequence of this invention will be—production increased per cent.; exactitude and regularity hitherto unattainable; the use of harder metal, which will avoid the frequent renewal of printers' material, and the reduction by one half of the outlay. M Combarieu announces his inten-tion of producing characters in steel, the durability of which will be beyond calcula-tion.

A Genuine Bear Fight.—A genuine bear fight took place at a menagerie in New York the other day. "Old Adams,' as he is called, who is exhibiting a menagerie of California animals, has an immense grizzly bear, named Col. Fremont. He struck this bear with his whin at a money when he was particularly Col. Fremont. He struck this bear with his whip, at a moment when he was particularly savage, when the bear, which was chained to a stake, rushed upon him and seized him by the arm, inflicting a severe wound. There was a regular tessel, which frightened half the women out doors, screaming, but Adams extricated himself, and Bruin was harnessed up, so that he can inflict no further injury to any one. Five years ago Mr. Adams lost the upper part of his skull in conflict with a fierce Rocky Mountain grizzly bear, and has suffered from the wound ever since.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.—The editor of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser has been shown a couple of locusts, alive, which were dug up in Newark, one too under ground. Those who have seen them have pronounced them identical with the seventeen year locusts, which appeared in the years 1808, 1828, and 1843.

STRIKING RESTORICAL Flours.—In a recent speach in Congress, Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, comparing Judge Douglas to an eagle, indulged in this flight of rhetoric:

"As he soared far above the heads of his enemies, his tail quiveres in the air in proud defiance of them."

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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At our various offices we sell at New York prices.

made.
At our various offices we sell at New York prices, and give instructions, free of charge, to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hom, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.
Send or call for a circular containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, etc.

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SEWING, EMBROIDERIES, SAD-Twist, eedles and Spool Cotton. ALSO - Jonvet's one-dime Spool best THREE COED SILK, expressly for Sewing Machines.

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IT IS WELL UNDERSTOOD BY MANU-FACTURERS and all those who use Singer's Ma-chines, that they will do

A GREATER VARIETY OF WORK, WILL DO MORE WORK, AND WILL DO IT IN BETTER STYLE Than can be done on any other Machine. SING-ER'S FAMILY MACHINES, \$55 and \$75. maxi-ay JAS. SEAR Pourth-street.

\$30. \$30. \$30. \$30. \$30. MOORE'S

Thirty-Dollar Double Lock-Stitch

Family Sewing Machines SECURED BY SECENT LETTERS PATENT. THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED by all competent judges, who have
seen it, to be the best and most desirable Family
Sewing Machine ever introduced, REGARDERS OF
price. It will sew all kinds of family goods, from
the very thickest the very finest fabrics made, and
uses all kinds of thread, from No. 5 to 200.
No Off its used on top of the Mechine.
Send for a circular, or call and see it in operation.
Upon early application, State and County rights may
be secured.
An energetic person can make a fortune to a short
time. Agents wanted in all unsold Territory.

ime. Agents wanted in all unsold Territory.

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Sole and exclusive agent for the United States,
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BURDGE'S SEWING MACHINES THREE SIZES.

Fifth-street. THESE MACHINES MAKE THE lock-stitch seam alike on both sides, are equal to any machine in the world, and are sold for one-thrd test monoy. Agonts wanted.

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\*\*\* MENDAL SHAFER, Proprietor.

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The Gladiator GAS-BURNING, SMOKE-CONSUMING

COAL COOKING STOVE

FOUR SIZES. Warranted to give satisfaction wa

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